Posttest

If you wish to receive continuing education credit for this program, you must complete this posttest. Each question below contains five suggested answers, of which one or more is correct. Choose all correct answers for each question.

26. In the United States today, the primary contributors to lung cancer deaths are

(A) physical exercise
(B) smoking
(C) household pesticides
(D) lead
(E) radon.

27. Known health effect(s) due to residential radon exposure include

(A) headache
(B) dizziness
(C) birth defects
(D) lung cancer
(E) leukemia.

28. Radon levels

(A) can be accurately predicted using building location, age, and type of construction
(B) can be measured using a variety of radon detectors
(C) will cause no health effects if less than 4 pCi/L
(D) are always highest in the basement
(E) if elevated, increase the risk of lung cancer in smokers more than that in nonsmokers.

29. Radon mitigation might include

(A) increasing ventilation in the building
(B) sealing foundation cracks
(C) subslab depressurization
(D) depressurizing the building
(E) opening crawl space vents.

30. Characteristics of radon include the fact(s) that it

(A) is colorless
(B) has a mild, sweet odor
(C) has a half-life of 30 minutes
(D) decays to isotopes that emit alpha radiation
(E) is produced by decay of radium.

31. The lifetime risk of death due to radon exposure is

(A) unmeasurable
(B) significantly increased for smokers
(C) zero in homes measuring less than 4 pCi/L radon
(D) significantly reduced by measurement and mitigation
(E) decreased by avoiding high-rise buildings.

32. The progeny of radon decay

(A) emit alpha-radiation
(B) might have a half-life of about 30 minutes or less
(C) might be respirable
(D) do not contribute to lung cancer risk
(E) might be long-lived (>1,600 years) once in the human body.

33. Radon mitigation

(A) is generally not cost-effective, but nevertheless should be carried out
(B) should be undertaken if the level of radon in a building is greater than 4 pCi/L
(C) can significantly reduce the risk of lung cancer
(D) is effective only in homes that have radon levels higher than 200 pCi/L
(E) will result in a considerable savings to productivity and health-care costs. Preventing premature death from lung cancer through radon mitigation saves more money from the costs of lost productivity than from the relatively small health-care costs for lung cancer.

Note to Nurses

CDC is accredited by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's (ANCC) Commission on Accreditation. ANCC credit is accepted by most State Boards of Nursing.

California nurses should write in "ANCC - Self-Study" for this course when applying for relicensure. A provider number is **not** needed.

Iowa nurses must be granted special approval from the Iowa Board of Nursing. Call 515-281-4823 or e-mail marmago@bon.state.ia.us to obtain the necessary application.